Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1801. [No. 42.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hhds. tierces and barrels—*on a Credit and for Cash.*

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Oznaburgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain, Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
January 17. *Auctioneer.*

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,
The 1st of February, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerseymeres, coatings, swandowns, plains, duffils, flannels, Irish linens, humhums, German and British oznaburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muslins, and a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
January 7. *Auctioneers.*

Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig Sukey and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,

50 pieces do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage

which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease.

December 16. eo

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*
December 16, eo

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY January 21.

SEDITION LAW.

House in committee, Mr. Morris in the chair.

The resolution reported by the committee was, that it would be expedient to renew the law in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Mr. Platt, chairman of the committee, explained the reasons of the committee in a resolution for its continuation. The only arguments that could be adduced to that report, because the only ones heretofore presented, were as to the constitutionality and as to the expediency of the measure. That it was constitutionally, he contended could be well and plainly proved, without entering into the question upon the grounds and proofs exhibited at the period of the original passage of the bill, from the decision in its favor, after a lengthy examination in both houses of congress, and its adoption into a law. Added to this was the solemn decision and concurrence of the judiciary, and the repeated decisions of the courts and juries. After these deliberate decisions in favor of it, to doubt the constitutionality of this law, would be absurd. To those who took every occasion to shew their opposition to the government, and were accustomed to vilify the conduct of its warmest adherents indeed this law must become hated, but those who considered a good government a blessing, and worthy the protection of a free people, must approve of the provisions of this law, as the most valuable of institutions in its support.

As to the expediency of the measure, the committee thought it was a wholesome and ameliorating interpreter of the common law, established to assist the government upon the most fair and equitable principles. On the one hand, the right of the government in support of itself, is established; on the other, that right of protection is so established, as not to injure, in the least, the honest and well-intending individual, but to afford him a means of exculpating himself, although engaged in scrutinizing the measures of the administration of that government; for unless it can be made to appear evidently to a court and jury that the thing written was done with a *false* and *malicious* intention, the precaution is useless.

He saw nothing in this law, notwithstanding all which had been said about it, which an honest man ought to fear. No government in the world demanded the public confidence more than ours, when well administered; and should such a government be brought into popular disrepute with impunity, through the false and malicious writings of those who peaceably enjoy its refulgence? He trusted not.

The house had been told on a former occasion, that the sun of federalism was about to set; he confessed that he viewed with horror the awful night that would follow. But notwithstanding that, whilst he possessed a seat in that house, he tho't himself bound to legislate in favor of measures to support the government which the people had honored by their choice. This reverse of things should never drive him from measures which it became his duty upon the most solemn conviction to adopt, since no injury could result but to those whose wilful and habitual slander opposed it by falshoods. For his part he was not afraid of the new order of things: he had nothing to fear from the existence of this law.

To those who believed the rules of common law of force, and in effect in the United States, this law must be truly gratifying. By the common law two practices were established, which this act most effectually removed by its ameliorating provisions. First, he observed, the common law rejected the evidence of truth in cases of libels. The second thing he mentioned was, that the court had an unlimited authority to ascertain and judge of the penalty. By this law the truth must be given in evidence, and the penalty is ascertained. He trusted that whilst the liberty of speech and of the press (a privilege to be prized above all others) were made secure the house would see the propriety of preventing the unlimited and abandoned abuse of this blessing, so injurious to the preservation of social order: an abuse which was to be judged of in its extent by an impartial jury—a privilege by which are secured to every individual and to the government equal rights. Upon these principles he must ever contend for the propriety of a measure at once secure to the government and to the well designing citizen.

Mr. Davis was opposed to the law from a view of the injurious use that had been made of it. He desired any gentleman to produce such a scene of abuse under a power committed to the hands of a government as had displayed itself in this country under the law in question. Even Great Britain itself, where the government had been so lavish of its prosecutions, could not produce instances where a man had been called to his trial, altho' he pleaded himself to be unprepared for his defence, through a deficiency of witnesses which he stated it to be in his power to obtain, upon time being allowed, the trial was ordered to proceed, and the person convicted and judgment passed upon him. Of conduct like this, instances had occured in America! How then could the gentleman pretend to call this the solemn decision of courts and juries? If he denominated that a solemn trial, he could think it no disgrace to differ from him: he thought himself bound by the rules of propriety so to do: it certainly was not a solemn trial.

The gentleman said those who opposed the government, and thought its administration bad, would naturally oppose the law. A plain deduction, Mr. Davis thought, was, that those who thought and knew the government to be bad, would lay their hands on the mouths and pens of the people, and not suffer it to be sifted, lest the people should discover it to be evil: if, therefore, the gentleman thought the administration bad, it was no wonder he should attempt to prevent its exposure to popular contempt. On the contrary, those who thought the government a blessing to the people, ought to promote its investigation, that a true estimation might be made of its intrinsic worth. For this cause gentlemen ought to prevent the re-enaction of this law, so opposed to investigation into the conduct of our public officers.

But that the law was not so immaculate as its admirers professed, he would only refer gentlemen to the prosecutions of newspaper editors, &c. under it, and to the very numerous petitions which, previous to its passing, and when its repeal was prayed for, crowded the clerk's table. And when gentlemen determined yet more to alienate the affections of the people from their government? He believed in this way it had already done immense evil, and that evil would vastly increase by its renewal. But he believed also that it had done much good: he believed the effect of this burthensome & irksome measure had promoted the change in public opinion which had lately evinced itself so universally. A sure proof that the more encouragement the government gives to a free investigation, the more it will merit and obtain the esteem and support of the people.

The gentleman believe there would be a new order of things; he believed so too: he believed the old writing would be burnt up, (a laugh, on account of the recent fires in the departments of the government) and that we should begin anew: a new order of things was highly desirable, and such an one he believed and trusted it would be as no man need to fear. But why did the gentleman shrink from this examination into the conduct of public men? What could appear so unfit for developement? Truth was said, by the provisions of the bill, to be the safe path. It was not because he feared the consequences that he wished to repeal the law. He knew that the evidence of truth would operate to clear the accused, if innocent, and he was not afraid, because he believed there was not the least necessity for travelling beyond the bounds of strict truth to shew the badness of the administration. There certainly was sufficient ground within those bounds for all the animadversions of its most inveterate enemies. No man could wish to say more than the truth to expose the measures of the government to contempt, and he believed truth had produced its effect upon the people.

As to the expediency of the law, he would farther say that if he could possibly perceive any good effects having been pro-

duced by it since the period of its commencement, and that the people were satisfied with it, there might be some grounds upon which to support its continuance.—But it did not appear that the least good had been produced by it, but that a very large proportion of the people were discontented with it. Upon the whole, he considered the law very unpolitic in its nature and unjust in its provisions. For himself he considered himself as acting the part of an honest man in all his public life, and was willing to have his conduct strictly scrutinized; and not in the effects of the law upon himself did he fear or condemn it, but the general opinion that would be entertained of its revival, he deprecated as injurious in its tendency; as still rendering more loose those bands which the affections of a free people formed to promote the general welfare.

Mr. Randolph said when this report was first made he considered it as merely the fulfilment of an obligation which the committee thought themselves bound by to the house, and therefore concluded it as a mere formal report, which would have been suffered to remain on the table without any intention of being called up. He did hope that no attempt would ever have been made to renew that degree of heat and virulence which had so much displayed itself on this subject on former occasions. Little did he think gentlemen sincerely disposed to renew this law. But vain were his hopes that this spirit was obsolete. He would appeal to every gentleman in the house, who heard or who had read the arguments originally adduced in its favor, whether at this period, there was any authority, or whether any necessity, as urged in those arguments, existed at the present moment for the continuance of this unpopular measure. If the harmony, the peace and the happiness of the Union were to be consulted, except the most urgent necessity existed, he believed this very irksome discussion ought to have been avoided. But as gentlemen had not thought proper to avoid this subject, so replete with effervescence in the public mind, he would not shrink from the discussion, nor the law, either as a free man, a member of the house or a citizen of the United States.

He would not enter into a view of the unconstitutionality of the law. How strongly soever the gentleman supposed that question to have been decided by the Congress who passed the law; the judges who gave their opinion upon it, or the juries who had settled the cases exhibited to them, he would tell that gentleman and all his adherents, that he had a still higher tribunal to appeal to, and an higher than they could produce: he meant the *American people*. Their voice was more powerful than those of courts, these two branches of the legislature, these judges and this president, to whom the gentleman referred. The will of the people had been fairly and fully expressed upon this subject, and notwithstanding all inferior decision, this ought, and this ultimately must be attended to; the people would be heard. He would ask gentlemen whether it was expedient, at this time, most of all others, for the house to shew their contempt to the opinions of the people; whether it was prudent to insult their understanding in a matter so well apprceiated by them as this law; and at a period when they have so evidently declared that their rights shall be no longer infringed on? The moment in which this measure was renewed, reminded him of the spirit which actuated the fallen angel, as related by the great poet of the English language: *When he could no longer be victorious, he would evince his revenge.*

The legislature of the state which he had the honor to represent, Mr. Randolph said, had given instructions to her representatives and senators in congress, to oppose, by every effort in their power, any attempt that might be made to renew this monstrous and destructive act. From which, were he not even convinced of its unconstitutionality, of which he could not entertain a doubt, he felt himself peculiarly bound to express the opinion of that state, and to give his utmost opposition to it, in its several stages. Were he to act otherwise, he really ought to (quoting the words of a great officer of our government respecting the state of Virginia, as referred to last session by the gentleman just sat down) "humble himself in dust and ashes before an insulted and indignant people," to the perpetration of an act so inimical to their instructions, as well as to all the feelings and good sense of the American people.

(To be continued.)

The following bill was reported to the House of Representatives, by a committee, on Friday last, and then made the order of the day for this day.

A BILL

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Sec. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That for the government of the District of Columbia, there shall be instituted within the said district a legislature which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

That for the purposes of government, the said district be and the same is hereby divided into two precincts.—The one, consisting of all that part of the district which lies on the east side of the river Potomack, to be called the Eastern Precinct; and the other, consisting of all that part of the district which lies on the western side of the said river, to be called the Western Precinct,

The House of Representatives shall be composed of fourteen members, seven of whom shall be resident in the eastern and seven in the western precinct.—To be chosen every second year, by the voters of the respective precincts, qualified as hereinafter mentioned.

No person shall be eligible as a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, been a citizen of the United States, a resident of the district twelve months, and of the precinct for which he shall be elected one month immediately preceding the election, and a freeholder within the precinct.

Every free white male citizen of the U. States, resident within the district twelve months, and within the precinct when he shall offer to vote, one month immediately preceding the election, aged twenty-one years, being seized of an estate for life, or a greater estate in ten acres of land within the district, or a lot or part of a lot of land within a city or town within the district, with a dwelling house thereon, the superficial contents of the foundation whereof is twelve feet square, or equal to that quantity, and unless the title shall have come to him by descent, devise or marriage, having been possessed six months; and no other persons shall be qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives.

When vacancies happen in the representation from either precinct, the executive authority of the district shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their speaker and other officers.

The Senate shall be composed six members, to be chosen for six years as follows:

The voters of each respective precinct, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives, shall on the day and at the places hereinafter appointed for the first election of representatives, elect four electors for each precinct; which electors shall have all the qualifications required for members of the House of Representatives. The electors when thus chosen, shall meet together at the place hereinafter appointed for the first meeting of the legislature, and proceed to chuse by ballot, six persons to be senators for the district; three of whom shall reside in the eastern, and three in the western precinct.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shill be divided into three classes, so that each of the classes shall contain a senator from each precinct. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one third may be chosen every second year. And for this purpose the like number of electors shall be chosen every second year, at the times and places of chooSing representatives, in the manner herein-before prescribed; which electors shall elect two senators to fill such vacancies; the one for the eastern, the other for the western precinct. And if vacancies happen by resignation, removal out of the precinct, death or otherwise, in the interval between the said election of electors, the electors last elected for the district shall fill up such vacancies. Vacancies occasioned amongst the electors shall be supplied by a choice made by the electors themselves, of the precinct where the vacancy shall happen, regard being had to all the qualifications herein required for electors.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, been a citizen of the U. States, a resident of the district twelve months, and of the precinct for which he shall be elected, one month immediately preceding his election, and a freeholder within the precinct.

The Senate shall chuse their president and other officers.

The legislature shall assemble at least once in every year, and such annual meeting shall be on such day as they shall by law appoint.

Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds expel a member.

Neither house during the session of the legislature, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other house than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the district. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be priviledged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same.

No person holding any office, legislative, executive or judicial, under the U. States, or under any state; or any office executive or judicial, under the district, shall be a member of either house, or an elector of the Senate during his continuance in office.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and three, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter, there shall be an enumeration of the inhabitants of the district. The Representatives and Senators for each precinct, shall after the first enumeration, be in proportion to the number of free white inhabitants resident therein, until the whole number of Representatives for the district shall amount to twenty, and the whole number of Senators for the district shall amount to eight; after which they shall not be increased:—*Provided*, That the precinct containing the smallest number of free white inhabitants, shall not have less than seven Representatives, nor less than three Senators.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*. That there shall be an executive officer, to be stiled Governor of the district of Columbia; who from time to time, shall be nominated by the President of the United States, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, by him appointed; whose commission shall continue in force for three years, unless sooner revoked by the President of the United States.

No person shall be appointed Governor who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five, and be a citizen of the United States.

He shall, after his appointment, reside within the district, and shall be incapable during his continuance in office, of holding any other office or appointment under the United States, any state, or the district of Columbia.

He shall appoint and commission all executive and judicial officers, which may be erected by the legislature of the district, whose appointment shall not be otherwise directed by Congress. He shall be commander in chief of the militia of the district. He shall from time to time give the legislature of the district, information of the state of the district, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, and he shall every six months transmit to the President of the United States, authentic copies of laws, orders, and resolutions of the Legislature.

He may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them, to such time as he shall think proper. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall receive as a compensation for his services an annual salary of dollars, payable quarter yearly out of the Treasury of the United States.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate,

shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the district; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, which his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large, on the Journal, and proceed to re-consider it: If after such re-consideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be re-considered; and if approved by two thirds of the house it shall be transmitted to the President of the U. States, to be laid before Congress at their next session thereafter, to be acted upon as by them shall be thought proper: But in all such cases the votes of both Houses of the legislature of the district, shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the Journal of such House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives of the district may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be proceeded on, as is herein before directed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislature of the district shall have power to lay and collect taxes within the said district, not being exercises, imposts on goods, wares and merchandizes, or duties on the tonnage of ships or vessels? and generally to pass all laws which shall be needful for the government and police of the said district, or any part thereof, not contravening the constitution of the United States, any treaty or any statue of the United States: But all laws made and passed in the said district by the legislature thereof, shall be repealable or alterable, by the congress of the United States; and the congress of the United States, may at any time make or prescribe any law or regulation for the said district, any law, made in the same, notwithstanding: But no law, order, vote, or resolution, shall be made or passed by the said legislature, for laying taxes on the district, for the purpose of opening, paving, repairing, improving, lighting, or regulating the streets in any town or city within the district.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of giving immediate effect to this government, a governor shall be appointed as soon as may be, after the passing of this act; and the governor as soon as may be, after his appointment, and every year thereafter, shall appoint and commission two proper persons to be sheriffs; one for the eastern, and one for the western precinct of the district, who shall hold their commissions for one year; and shall each have power to appoint, as there shall be occasion, one or more deputies; and before they enter on the duties of their offices each shall become bound for the faithful performance of the same, by himself and his deputies, before the justices of the superior court of the district, jointly and severally, with two good and sufficient securities, inhabitants and freeholders of the precinct for which he is appointed, to be approved by said judges, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars; and shall take before such justices, as shall also his deputies, before they enter on the duties of their appointment, the following oath of office—"I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will faithfully execute all lawful precepts directed to the sheriff of the precinct of the district of Columbia under the authority of the United States, and of the district of Columbia, and true returns make, and in all things well and truly, and without malice or partiality, perform the duties of the office of sheriff (or deputy, as the case may be) of the precinct, during my continuance in office, and take only my lawful fees."

On the first Monday in April in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, each of the sheriffs shall hold an election within the precinct to which he is appointed, for representatives and electors of the Senate; the electors for the eastern precinct, shall be held at the house of in ; and for the western precinct, at the court-house in the town of Alexandria; two justices of the peace in their respective precincts, shall attend the said elections, for the purpose of preserving order and keeping peace. The polls shall be opened at nine o'clock of the said day, and shall be closed at sun set of the same day. The sheriffs shall be judges of the election, and if they doubt of the qualifications of a person offering to vote, they may administer to such person an oath or affirmation, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth. Every person qualified to vote, shall deliver to the sheriff of his respective precinct, a ticket or paper written or printed, which shall contain the names of seven persons, residents of his precinct, qualified as is herein before required, to be members of the house of representatives; and such ticket shall be endorsed with the name of the voter. Every person qualified to vote, shall also deliver to the sheriff of his respective precinct, a like ticket so endorsed, containing the names of four persons, residents of his precinct and qualified as aforesaid, to be electors of the Senate of the district; the said sheriffs shall have each the power to appoint one or more clerks to assist at the elections; and as soon as may be after closing the polls, they shall count the votes in the presence of the said justices of the peace, who shall join in a certificate to the governor, of the number of votes for each person, and shall return with the said certificates all the original tickets; and the persons having the greatest number of votes shall be members of the house of representatives and electors of the Senate, until the first Monday in April, in the year 1803, of which immediate notice shall be given by the governor, or by proclamation.

And the said electors of the Senate for the eastern and western precincts, shall on the third Monday in April, in the year 1801, meet together at the capitol in the city of Washington; and then and there proceed to elect by ballot six persons; three to be residents of the eastern and three of the western precinct, qualified as herein before required, to be Senators of the district; a certificate of which election the said electors shall transmit to the governor as soon as may be after the election; who shall make proclamation thereof, as in the case of representatives and electors. The governor shall convene the legislature on the first Monday in June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, and shall deliver to each house the certificates and tickets of his own members;—which session shall be held in the capitol of the city of Washington; and the governor is hereby empowered to take such measures for the preservation of the chambers and furniture as he shall deem expedient:—the legislature shall afterwards and until convenient buildings are provided for its permanent accommodation, meet at such place or places within the city of Washington, as they shall deem expedient.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*,—That so far as the same may be consistent with the motives of the cession, the laws of the state of Virginia as they now exist shall continue and be in force in that part of the district of Columbia which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by the maccepted for the permanent seat of government; and the laws of Maryland as they now exist shall be and continue in force in that part of the said district, which was ceded by the said state to the United States, and by them accepted as aforesaid, until the said laws shall be altered or repealed by the Congress of the United States, or by the legislature of the district of Columbia.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*,—That the judicial power of the district of Columbia, shall be vested in two superior and two inferior courts, and in such other subordinate authorities as the congress of the United States may from time to time, ordain and establish.

The Superior court shall consist of a chief judge, and two associate justices, who shall hold two courts; one in the Eastern, and one in the Western precinct of the District.

The inferior courts shall consist each of an associate justice of the superior court, and two assistants to be held one in the Eastern, and one in the Western precinct of the district.

The chief judge of the superior court, shall be chancellor for the district.

The judges of the superior and inferior courts shall be nominated by the President of the United States, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, by him appointed to hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall at stated times receive for their services, a compensation out of the treasury of the United States.

The judicial powers of the district shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising within the district under the constitution and laws of the United States, and the laws which are or may be in force in the said district, other than those cases in which the supreme court of the United States has original jurisdiction, or which the laws of the United States may delegate to other courts ordained and established by congress, in exclusion of the judicial power of the said district; to be exercised in such manner, and under such regulations, as the congress shall from time to time, ordain and establish.

The constitution and the laws of the United States, shall be the supreme law, in all cases within the district.

Two active Lads about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions would be taken as apprentices at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.

No Mail North of the City of Washington this morning.

The citizens of the Territory of Columbia having learned with great regret the resignation of our much esteemed fellow-citizen Oliver Wolcott, late secretary of the treasury, and being desirous of giving a public testimony of their respect, esteem and approbation of his conduct, invited him to accept a public dinner, on Saturday last, when the heads of departments assembled with many of the most respectable citizens at Rhodes's City Tavern, President's square.

The following toasts were drank on the occasion:

The memory of Washington.

The memory of Columbus, the discoverer of our country.

The constitution of the United States, may it continue forever, supported by the wisdom and vigilance of government and the affection of the people.

The President of the United States.

The Vice-President and Senate.

The Speaker and House of Representatives.

The heads of Departments.

The American Fair, as the friends of Union may they never smile on the foes of order.

The army and Navy.

The Arts and Sciences, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactories.

The memory of our departed Heroes.

May our public Roads and Canals receive the early patronage of Government.

May the minds of our legislature be as expanded as our country.

Public credit and efficient financial operations.

By Mr. Wolcott. The Territory of Columbia, may its citizens realize all the advantages of their situation under the protection of a wise and just government.

After Mr. Wolcott had retired.

Oliver Wolcott, late secretaty of the Treasury, may his great services to the United States, his inestimable public and private virtues ever be remembered by his grateful country.

A London paper says, that the French have removed the ancient frontiers of Europe, the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees. This "removing of mountains" is certainly allowing the French more *faith* than usually belongs to *infidels!*

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union-street, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Castile soap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havanna segars
60 barrels East & West-India sugars
Hyson, suchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China assorted in boxes
Russia duck and cordage
A variety of shoes and soal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handsome furniture.

January 28. eo

FOR SALE.

Genuine Madeira Wine in pes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approv- notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or lour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d

TO BE RENTED,

On the 1st day of February next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for the term of two years,

The FISHERY

At the Point, on Saint Elizabeth, heretofore fished by captain Middleton—the time for fishing to be the usual season. Approved security will be required.

JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Jan. 20. 6t

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,
Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

☞ He has for sale, every article in he Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Cash will be given for hair by the large or small quantity.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*

For Liverpool,

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.——Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.

January 16. d

SECOND NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the Town of Alexandria, and he having surrendered himself to the major part of the Commissioners named in the said Commission, at the Washington Tavern, in Alexandria, on the seventeenth day of this month, when and where he underwent his first examination—he is therefore required again to attend, at the said Tavern, on Saturday the 31st day of this month, to undergo his second examination, when and where the Creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity, or as one of the Firm of James Measе M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts. At the last sitting of the Commissioners the said Bankrupt is to finish his examination, and the Creditors aforesaid to choose Assignees; of which last sitting due notice will be given, and the Creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his Certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Clerk to the Commission.

January 20, 1801. d

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the nearest dwelling on the south of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house are well situated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the west, as well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch. The house contains 10 convenient rooms, exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15. eo

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18‡

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW, WEEKLY, LITERARY PUBLICATION,

ENTITLED,

CHILD OF PALLAS.

DEVOTED MOSTLY TO THE BELLES LETTRES.

BY CHARLES PRENTISS.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non, docet. HORACE.

To the Patrons of Literature, and the Promoters of useful and rational Entertainment.

To YOU this child of expectation looks up anxiously for the indulgent smiles of encouragement and support.

As modesty well becomes the infancy of a life which she hopes will be long, pleasant and useful, it were unnecessary to prejudice friends in her favour, by faithless declarations of great future performances: to the discerning therefore it will be only proper to observe, that, added to her personal decency of garb, she hopes her intellectual accomplishments will be such as to engage general favor and esteem.

She engages not to be the tell-tale of slander, or of individual reflections. Her disposition shall be innocent; and in the exercise of candor to others she presumes that by them the mantle of charity will be kindly thrown over any foibles or blemishes, which may inadvertently arise from her youth or inexperience. Her countenancce will be sometimes overcast with anger and the indignant frowns of reproof, when combating the inauspicious aspect of vice, and the baneful force of fashionable crime, and the menacing weapons of wickedness of every shape. On the trifling or immoral whims of crazy custom, she will occasionly throw a smile of beneficial effect, and not unfrequently occasion a merry but useful laugh.

Happy in using her little utmost to render more firm the pillars of government and supporters of society, of the sacred and lovely charms of religion and virtue, whose separate existence she deems incompatible, she will be a constant admirer and warm advocate.

She has no creed in politics, and with her opinions on that subject, she is determined never to trouble the reader.

To the *Fair*, who justly claim, and will ever receive, her fervent considerations of esteem and affection, she hopes to become a little closet confident, a much loved friend and adopted sister. To many a pretty tale she will cause them to listen, and while amusing the fancy, slyly convey the moral to the heart.

Sensible of the unfavourable reception which has constantly attended similar attempts, heretofore, in America, she trembles with fearful apprehensions, lest she, like her predecessors, should be left to pine away a short existance in the cold and distant valley of unanxious neglect, or having suffered for a time the rude blasts of uncandid criticism and severe reproach, without a parent or a friend, die at last the hapless infant of abortive presumption; but animated with perhaps an inconsiderate hope, she looks forward to the day of strength and respect, from the guardian attention and assiduity of,

THE EDITOR.

You hear the plea; it is made to discerning and liberal citizens, who cannot but be sensible of the many advantages resulting from a publication of this nature; if it inculcate principles of virtue; if it mingle improvement or amusement and moral lessons with entertainment. The parent must be sensible that works of this kind are always perused with avidity by the younger branches of the family; let him not then neglect every favourable opportunity of giving them instruction in the gratification of their wills.

Of stale or insipid extracts, it is presumed the reader will never complain. One half at least, of every week's publication shall be original matter. With political transactions it will have no other connection, than a short and impartial summary of events in the last page.

The Sons and Daughters of Apollo, gentlemen of talents, learning and leisure, are cordially and respectfully invited, to make it the repository of their various lucubrations.

CONDITIONS.

I. The price to subscribers will be one Dollar per volume; to be paid at the close of every eighth week.

II. Each volume to consist of eight numbers, or 288 pages.

III. Postmasters and others, who subscribe for six, shall be entitled to a seventh, gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,

Hard Soap by the box,

Also, a few boxes of crown of shaving Soap,

Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,

Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,

Tobacco in kegs.

☞ *Cash given for Wheat, Rye and Corn.*

1st mo. 26. eo2m

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers for the liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. He requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, on or before the first day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced for the recovery of the same without respect to persons.

From the many difficulties experienced in collecting the small sums due him, he is under the necessity of giving this public notice, that after this date he will give credit to no person whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17. d

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

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